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El Palacio

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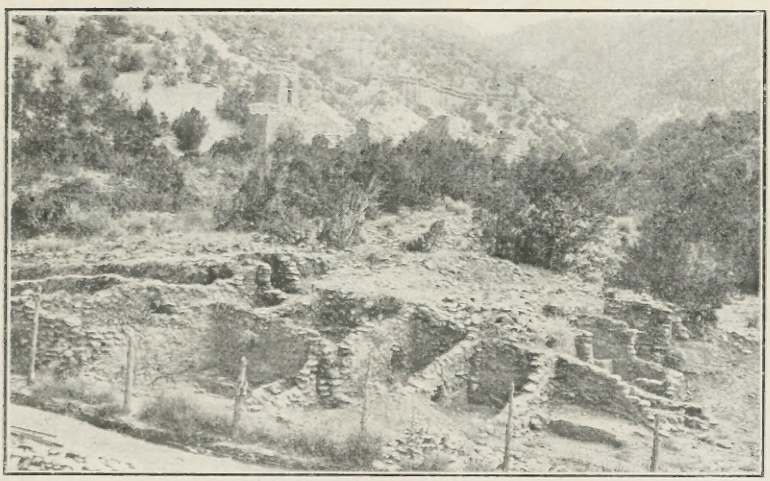
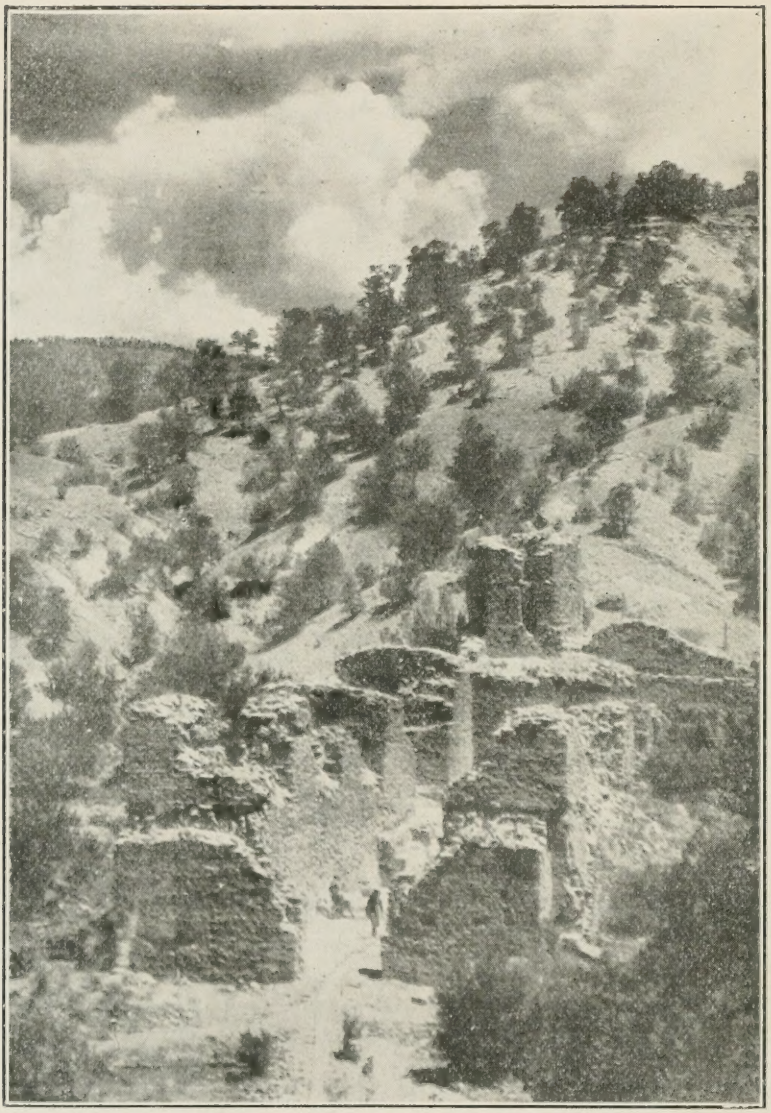


GUIUSEWA EXCAVATIONS—MISSION IN BACKGROUND

Photographed by J. H. D. Blanke



CLEARING DEBRIS FROM SAN DIEGO DE JEMEZ

Photographed by Wesley Bradfield

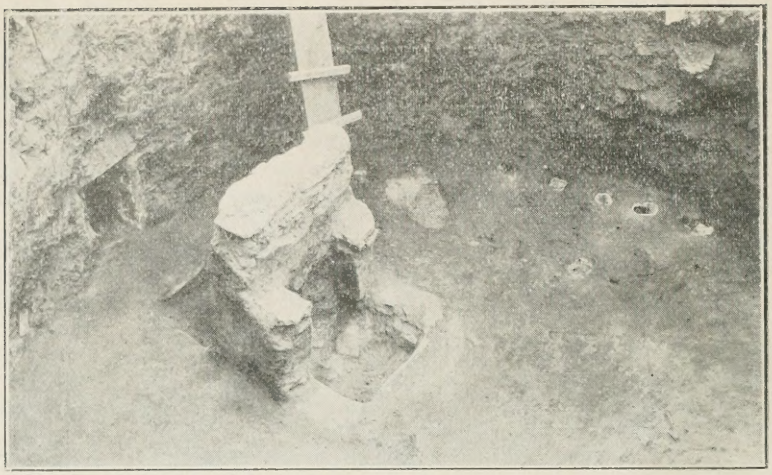
miles below the mission under discussion. This ruin is small and insignificant, and unless there is some other old church yet to be found among the pueblo sites of the Jemez country, possibly among those in the Vallecito drainage, we must conclude that the above quotation was meant to describe the San Diego de Jemez mission.

The walls of San Diego de Jemez, as already said, are of stone, the walls varying in thickness from six feet on the west to approximately eight feet on the east, on which side the church as it now stands may have been so built as to incorporate the wall of an older construction either of an earlier church or of a part of the convent which was built before the church itself. One evidence of this is a doorway or window which was blocked up but which can be clearly traced by the curving edges of the old plastering.

The main entrance of the church is approximately eleven feet wide, and the adjacent corners of the main auditorium each measure the same distance from the sides of the doorway. This fact was pointed out by Father Julius Hartman of Albuquerque, who stated that the width of the main doorway in the early church construction was the unit of measurement, and this statement seemed to be substantiated by other measurements with which it was compared. Along each side of the auditorium were found low piers or pilasters eighteen inches tall and twelve inches square, which may have been used first as pedestals for statuary. At a later period the plastering shows that these pillars were extended up the walls in reduced size to a total height of eight or nine feet. In this later form they were very possibly used to support sconesc or candelabra. Near the foot of one pier was found a broken sconce, crudely made of pottery. A similar broken candle-socket was found in one of the two kivas excavated by the expedition. Between these low piers were doubtless the stations of the cross, and their spacing from each other is approximately a multiplication of the above unit of measurement. Only traces of the altar rail were found, but Father Hartman was of the opinion that it shut off the seventh space, which was the place reserved for the use of the c e gy. The high altar stands above the main floor, half the unit of measure, and the line of the ceiling is two times that unit above the floor level.

Two floor levels were found in the church, the space between which measured about 3½ inches, being filled with charred wood and other debris. Corresponding with the older floor, traces of an interesting wall decoration were found, and corresponding with the present floor considerable sections of wall decoration were found and recorded.

One of the problems which remains unsolved is what means of support for the roof were used in the restoration of this church, which seems to have been carried out at the time indicated by the present floor and present wall decoration. There is no evidence whatever in the walls of any places to insert the ends of beams or corbels under such beams, nor is there any evidence whatever of supporting pillars from the floors. Traces of the woven matting which was placed above the timbers and which was covered with pine needles and earth to form the roof were found at several places and clearly established the level of the roof, and viga holes in the transepts with canales at two points further establish the roof level at those points. But how the great weight of the roof was supported is yet to be studied out. It is difficult to believe that a row of central pillars would be employed, and yet one clue suggests this feature as used in the earliest form of the building. Down the center of the church and in line with the six low piers along each wall were found embedded in the lower floor level, flat stones which may have been footings for a row of heavy timbers, pillars to support the roof. These stones were covered over by the later floor.



ALTAR OF KIVA NEAR CHURCH, GUIUSEWA

Photographed by J. H. D. Blanke

Above the level of the roof the walls were extended some five or six feet, possibly to afford bulwarks for defense, and north of the chancel an octagonal tower of somewhat irregular measurements still rises nearly fifty feet above the floor level. At the east side of the high altar are two doorways and passages separated by a solid stone wall which runs east and west. The doorway just south of this wall led into the convent. The doorway to the north of it led into a small room which was probably used as the sacristy, and from there passage was afforded by a stairway and trapdoor up to the roof over this room and from there by additional steps to the roof over the chancel and up into the tower; then by a spiral staircase of hewn timber up to the top of the tower. A doorway in the tower overlooks what was formerly the roof of the church and is at a level slightly above the bulwarks or battlements on the sides of the church. Early settlers insist that the tower originally stood some feet higher than it does at present, but even at its present height it gives a commanding view of the old pueblo of Guiusewa and the surrounding valley.

In the main entrance and under the openings along each side of the church were found quantities of sheet gypsum which the early Franciscans used in the place of glass. The edges of some pieces were embedded in a white substance looking like plaster of paris which was doubtless ground gypsum and which had been used to putty in the sheet gypsum.

Outside the front of the church, and also at the steps leading up to the high altar, were found numbers of thin burned adobe brick, some of them square and others oblong, which had evidently been used to veneer the steps. A short flight of steps outside and to the right of the main entrance led to the convent, and outside of these steps and extending across both sides of the front was found plastered adobe flooring which was either part of an older pueblo construction which had been cleared away in the building of the church, or more

EXCAVATION OF CHURCH IN PROCESS

Photographed by Sam Hudelson

probably belonged to open rooms underneath the balcony which extended across the whole front of the church above the main entrance. That this flooring did not belong to original pueblo rooms may be indicated by the fact that the southern end of the outside wall had been built against a three story building. This is clearly indicated by the rough masonry which shows three steps corresponding to a three story pueblo building which extended westward from this corner of the church and faced south. The masonry of the church wall where it was not against the pueblo structure is smooth and shows that it was an exposed surface.

In addition to the clearing of the main church of the accumulated debris of some 240 years, the debris outside the east wall of the church was also cleared away, uncovering part of what were the residence quarters of the Franciscans. Instead of several rooms along this side, as had been expected, one room was found eighteen feet in width and extending north for eighty feet before any cross wall was found. Nothing was found in this room to indicate the use to which it had been put. A doorway opens north from this room into one somewhat wider and extending to the division wall already spoken of as separating the two passages from the east side of the chancel. This room has not been completely cleared, but the floor level is several feet below that of the passage way which connects it with the chancel.

Excavation showed that the walls were in much better shape than had been anticipated. Some repair work was done however, at the sides of the main entrance and other places which will prevent the further breaking away and undermining of the walls at these points. What little restoration was done was in keeping with the original type of architecture. No attempt at restoration of the entire building has been made or will be made, at least without sufficient evidence clearly to justify such work.

Especial care was required as work progressed on the church, as the unexpected was met with at almost every point. That the architectural details were so carefully traced out by the excavating force was due in large measure to the efficiency of Mr. Sam Hudelson, carpenter and superintendent of buildings with the Museum, who had direct charge of the workmen. The fact that the excavation of both the church and the adjoining part of the convent were so nearly completed was due also to the kindness of Senator Geo. A. Kaseman of Albuquerque, who ordered a pit car from Gallup and purchased 200 feet of track in Albuquerque for the expedition. Similar offers of help came from Mr. Sidney Weil of Albuquerque and from the San Diego Grant Land Company. The latter had a trip car at a shaft about four

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PAUL A. F. WALTER, EDITOR.

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miles from camp, which was hauled up in the Museum truck and used to good advantage. With an average working force of eight men in the church during the seven weeks a total of approximately 1200 cubic yards of dirt and stone was dug out, carried to the edge of the arroyo, and dumped.

Taking part in the expedition were six graduate students, Miss Marguerite Tew and Miss Margaret Bard from California; Messrs. Thos. K. Laird and John H. D. Blanke from Iowa, and Gaylord Huston and J. C. Dinwiddie, architectural students from the University of Michigan. The last two were assigned the special task of taking measurements and drafting plans, elevations and sections. The other men were given direct charge of the excavation work which was done in parts of the old pueblo Guiusewa which forms part of this little state park. Mr. Blanke also served as photographer. Miss Tew, Miss Bard and Mrs. Bloom did special work in the study of pottery design, keeping the record of the expedition, and in copying in colors the decorative details found in the church.

Continuing the work of the preceding season eighteen additional rooms were excavated in the ruins near the road and also two kivas. Twenty-five skeletons were removed and eighty-two numbered artifacts, including bone awls, cloud blowers, shell pendants and beads, pottery and stone implements. Among evidences of early Spanish influence were three pottery dishes of Spanish shape and charred wheat from the floor of kiva No. 2.

Additional to the work of excavation opportunity was given the students to visit ten other pueblo sites in the Jemez area; to witness ceremonials at Jemez, Cia and Santo Domingo; and to study the old missions in these pueblos and also in Santa Ana, Isleta, Laguna and Acoma. Two evenings each week the class met with the director for study, using as text book in the original French "Les Communantes Anciennes dans le DesertAmericain," by Dr. Hewett. The pay roll for one day's work was generously contributed by Mrs. Mary K. Sedgwick, who, with her friend Miss Windsor, of Boston, participated in the class work. Saturday evenings the class was opened to residents and summer visitors, a considerable number of whom attended and listened to popular lectures on such topics as "The First Spaniards in New Mexico" and "History of the San Diego de Jemez Mission."

As readers of "El Palacio" already know, the six acres included in the little state park were acquired in 1921 by gift from Mrs. J. W. Miller and son Hugh of Jemez Springs. The title is safeguarded by quit claim from Hon. A. B. MacMillan for the San Diego Land Company, who also contributed the posts for the fencing which was put up that same summer. It is to be hoped that the work of the past two seasons may be followed up during the next few years so that it may gradually be developed in a manner consistent with its unique historical and archaeological importance.

LANSING B. BLOOM.

The National Museum and the Museum of New Mexico

THE annual report of the United States National Museum for the last fiscal year is to hand. It is a cloth bound volume of more than 200 pages and reviews the activities of the Museum which, like those of the Museum of New Mexico, cover a big field including anthropology, history, archaeology, art and natural history. Congress had appropriated $312,620 for the maintenance of the collections during the past year, $20,000 for furniture and fixtures, $72,300 for heating and lighting, $10,000 for building repairs and about $40,000 for publication. As with all other institutions of that character, the bulk of the money appropriated went for salaries and wages. Yet, the report complains bitterly that the appropriations by Congress, amounting to $455,000 a year, are far from sufficient to carry on the work. In the matter of expeditions, for instance, the following is quoted from the report:

"It is not too much to say that for such a museum exploration is the very breath of life. Even in countries impoverished by war, directly or indirectly, an honorable and, let it be said, not altogether vain struggle is being kept up to continue the work of adding to the world's knowledge as circumstances will best permit. If we look back upon the past history of our own institutions, is it not clear that the high achievement we have attained and the splendid position we have reached are due in a great measure to the survey and explorations which have emanated from here and the researches and studies of our men based on the material collected? The reputation of the Smithsonian Institution and its offshoot, the National Museum, it is no exaggeration to say is largely based upon just that kind of work. To live up to that reputation, to keep from sliding down from this enviable position it will be necessary to find means for future explorations maturely planned and energetically carried out."

W. H. Holmes, who for many years was in charge of the National Museum, and who was chairman of the Managing Committee of the School of American Research in Santa Fe, now gives his entire time to the National Art Gallery. Neill M. Judd, who at one time was connected with the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Research, is curator of the Division of American Archaeology. He has been in charge of the archaeological expedition to the Chaco Canyon in McKinley county the past two years, where the Museum of New Mexico is also carrying on excavation and exploration that have given New Mexico international fame and publicity. Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of the Division of Physical Anthropology, is a member of the Managing Committee of the School at Santa Fe, as was Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, also a famous member of the National Museum staff. Dr. Frank Springer, who with his friends has contributed many tens of thousands of dollars toward the building, decoration and collections of the Museum of New Mexico, and who in fact, has made possible this magnificent institution which has meant so much to the State and its people, is an Associate in Paleontology of the Department of Geology of the National Museum, the report making mention of his gifts to it the past year and of his work as follows:

"Springer; Dr. Frank, East Las Vegas, N. M.: A nugget of placer gold weighing 4½ ounces and 7 small nuggets weighing four-fifths of an ounce, from the Maxwell Land Grant, Colfax Coun-

ty, N. Mex. (68343). Bursum, Hon. Holm O., United States Senate (through Dr. Frank Springer): Examples of torbernite from White Signal, Grant County, N. Mex. (66878)."

"Dr. Frank Springer has made further progress on his monograph of the Silurian crinoids of the Ohio Valley, for which new material has been obtained. He has also investigated for the Geological Survey of Canada some collections made by its staff in the Mackenzie River Basin, resulting in the recognition of a crinoidal fauna which, while the species are all new, parallels in a remarkable way that of the Upper Devonian formation of Belguim. One paper by him on this subject was published by the Canadian Survey and another is now in press. Specimens illustrating the discoveries were acquired for the Museum collect on. Another important acquisition made by Dr. Springer for the benefit o the Museum consists of a considerable series of new species of crinoids from the island of Timor in the Dutch Indies, obtained through his correspondence with the geologists who conducted the expedition supported by the Government of Holland. Doctor Springer has also studied and reported upon a collection from the Cretacious from the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, made by Dr. L. W. Stephenson, of the United States Geological Survey, in which the genus Balanocrinus was recognized for the first time in America."

That the aims of the Museum of New Mexico are similar to those of the United States Government in its National Museum and the government of Canada in its great museum is apparent from the following statement by the Board of Regents made years ago and still adhered to:

Excerpt from the Minutes Board of Regents. Museum of New Mexico, August 6. 1917.

On motion of Springer and Laughlin, the following outline of plans for the activities of the State Museum was unanimously adopted, after which the board adjourned:

1. Archaeology. Extend and publish the archaeological survey of New Mexico inaugurated in 1905 in cooperation with the Bureau of American Ethnology. In connection with this collaborate with the State Lands Commission, State Highway Commission, U. S. Indian Survey, General Land Office and Forest Service with a view to wherever possible making points of exceptional interest accessible from or upon state and national highway, trails, etc. Making known the most important archaeological sites and cooperating on behalf of the State with the national government in the protection of the antiquities of New Mexico from vandalism, in placing the archaeological material of the State in reputable museums, in securing wherever possible the relinquishment of private ownership of archaeological sites to the State. The Museum will endeavor by cooperation with all authorized excavators to have type collections from every site investigated placed in the State Museum.

2. Ethnology. The Museum will cooperate with the government and scientific institutions in the study of the Indians of New Mexico and will devote itself particularly to the Indian tribes, their arts, ceremonies and general culture, not only for scientific reasons but because of their importance to the State as an economic asset. The labor of the Indians, both men and women, will be a factor of importance in the future economic development of the State and the Indian pueblos with their customs and ceremonies are already bringing many thousands of tourists to the State annually.

3. History. The Museum will continue the acquistion of historical sites and landmarks of the State such as the old mission churches, the collection, exhibition and publication of historical material of every kind, the perpetuation of the native architecture, folk-lore. music and traditions asking to this end the coopera-

tion of all the educational, historical and patriotic societies of the State as well as private individuals.

4. The Museum will continue to encourage the great art movement in the southwest by furnishing studios to artists, the acquisition of paintings, sculpture and other works of art, the holding of art exhibitions and the circulation of art collections throughout the State. The importance and development of the native arts of the southwest will be particularly emphasized.

5. Education. Recognizing the important place of the archaeological, ethnological, historical and art material accumulated by the Museum in the educational work of the State there will be established regular Museum classes for teachers and pupils of public schools, and through educational assocations, women's clubs and other agencies, material will be furnished for exhibition to schools and societies throughout the State. A regular system of cooperation will be inaugurated for the purpose of making the unsurpassed wealth of New Mexico in the respects above named available to the people throughout the State and known to the country at large. For this purpose the publishing facilities of the Museum will be increased as rapidly as funds will permit and for the same reason the library will be extended and collections added to as rapidly as possible.

TO INTERVIEW WASHINGTON AUTHORITIES

PUEBLO delegates gathered in Santa Fe on Wednesday, January 10, to leave for Washington, D. C., to discuss with the authorities phases of proposed measures for quieting land titles within the ancient boundaries of Pueblo land grants. Some of these grants like Pecos and Pojoaque have been abandoned by the Pueblos or have been relinquished through the pueblo giving up its organizations, the few survivors intermarrying with the Caucasian settlers, while in other instances, through invitation by the Indians, or through ostensible purchase, Caucasian settlers have founded flourishing settlements or have apparently acquired at least color of title to lands which they cultivate and which otherwise might have remained unoccupied. However, conflicting court decisions have cast doubt upon claims some of which were derived through several generations of successive occupancy, in some cases fully three hundred years. The Pueblos, too, with the introduction of modern farm machinery, and under the instruction of government agents, have become ambitious to cultivate more of the lands granted them and which should have been held inalienable for them. It is to give the surviving Pueblos what they want and at the same time to do justice to the settlers who claim title, that Congress is considering among others a measure introduced by U. S. Senator H. O. Bursum, although drawn by others who have the welfare of the Indians at heart but who now find, after the bill has been freely discussed and criticised by other friends of the Indians, that it is subject to misinterpretation and might in its effects work injustice both to Indians and settlers unless it be amended in important particulars. A measure to take its place has been drafted and received the endorsement of women's clubs and other organizations unselfishly and altruistically interested in the Indian.

The Pueblos in accordance with their ancient custom have just chosen their officers for the year. The Albuquerque Herald reports on these as follows:

"Not all the politics of New Mexico is found in our white civilization; not all inaugurations are in Santa Fe. The sixth of January, 'el dia de los reyes,' twelfth night, is also the inauguration day in all the pueblos and it was celebrated everywhere with fitting ceremonies. The Comanche dance Los Matachines, Buffalo, and Deer dances, and other ceremonies were given in honor of the new governor and to bring success in the various winter undertakings.

"In the pueblos winter is the season of jollity and study. Summer is the time of work, since the crops must be planted, irrigated, and finally garnered which means that all men and many women spend long days in the fields. But in winter only the more sedentary labor is performed. Turquoise drilling in the Rio Grande pueblos where the blue stone is found, the beading and embroiding of ceremonial robes and sashes, the making of pottery, the weaving of baskets and long, long hours of story-telling before the tiny fire places make winter a very happy time for the Pueblos. This is the season when the men gather in the kivas to learn the tribal traditions and the secrets of the esoteric fraternities. For Indian lore is handed down only by word of mouth and there is much to learn.

"Also there is the hunt. Buffalo no more, but deer, antelope, bear, turkey, partridges and quail offer much sport and good food to the hunter whose eye and hand are guided by the gods. Proper propitiation means dances which are pantomimes of a successful hunt. The Cochiti Indians have added claim on those above in the wonderful Stone Lions of Cochiti which every hunter visits before starting out and which, properly approached, invariably assure a good bag.

"In Jemez, Saturday, the day's activities started before dawn, when a long procession of Indians came down from the hills clad as buffalo, deer, elk, antelope and turkey—the small children being used as turkeys. Many very fine skin and head pieces were used. Then they danced 'Los Matachines'—'kill the chink' if you will have it that way, though the real significance of the killing of the monster is the triumph of good over the devil. The dancers carried in their hands the magic carved wands which are supposed to drive away the evil powers.

"Taos had the Buffalo dance this year. San Felipe and Santo Domingo danced Saturday and will continue to dance for several days. 'Isleta was gay with a very large group of dancers on Saturday afternoon and a good showing of Albuquerque visitors. The most effective feature of this annual dance was the groups of Indians on the house tops in the brilliant blankets and kerchiefs. During the dance they threw into the plaza many gifts—food of all kinds in boxes and packages, ears of corn, melons, loaves of bread, chili, and yards and yards of brightly colored calicoes and ribbons."

Continues the Albuquerque Morning Journal:

"With considerable ceremony, the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, in their various settlements are electing their governors and other officers for the year. The election at the pueblo of Isleta was held on New Year,s day and was witnessed by a large number of people from Albuquerque. The newly elected governor and other officials from Isleta were here in conference Thursday with H. P. Marble, superntendent of the Southern Pueblo Indian agency, 723 North 2d St. A council of 12 members is still to be chosen 6 to be appointed by the governor and 6 by the superintendent. The conference dealt with the needs of the pueblo and plans for 1923.

"Following is a list of the newly elected officers of several of the pueblos:

"Isleta—Jose Padilla, governor; Emerjildo Chiguigui, first lieutenant governor; Antonio Abeita, second lieutenant governor; Bautista Juancho, constable; Jose N. Lente, constable. The war captains

are, Domingo Chirno, Felipe Carpio, Salomon Lente, Nicholas Lucero, Esquipulo Lente, Vicente Juancho, Miguel Lente.

"San Felipe—Jose Domingo Valencio, governor; Andres Velasquez, lieutenan governor; Lucrecio Sandoval, fiscal; Alvino Urvan, assistant fiscal; Pedro Garcia, captain of war; Juan Montano, assistant captain of war.

"Acoma—Juan Pablo Garcia, governor; Jose Vallo, first lieutenant governor; James Brown, second lieutenant govenor; Juan E. Garcia, sheriff; Juan Torribio; sheriff; James H. Miller, in erpreter; John Garcia, interpreter; Cipriano Rey, ditch boss; Syme Sanchez, ditch boss, Santiago Victorino, gate and dam tender.

"Cia—Isidro Shije, governor; Ambrosio Pina, lieutenant governor; Emiliano Galvan, fiscal; Augustino Moquino, aguacil.

"Jemez—Francisco Madulena, governor; Martine Shendoh, lieutenant goveror, Benito Toya, second lieutenant governor; San Juanito Coloqui, fiscal; Maximo Chinana, lieutenant fiscal; Juanito Toya, sheriff; Santiago Loretto, war captain.

"Cochiti—Alcarlo Montoya, governor; Louis Ortiz, lieutenant governor; Jose de Jesus Quintana, mayor fiscal; Santiago Romero, lieutenant fiscal; Eleuterio Suina, captain of war; Santiago Pecos, lieutenant captain of war.

"Sandia—Lorenzo Lucero, governor, Lupito Ortiz, lieutenant governor; Juan Antonio Trujillo, captain.

"Santa Ana—Daniel Otero, governor; San Lorenzo Tenorio, lieutenant governor; Elisio Andreas, captain; Venturo Sanchez, captain; Jose Bobo Montoya, mayordomo, Porfirio Montoya, mayordomo."

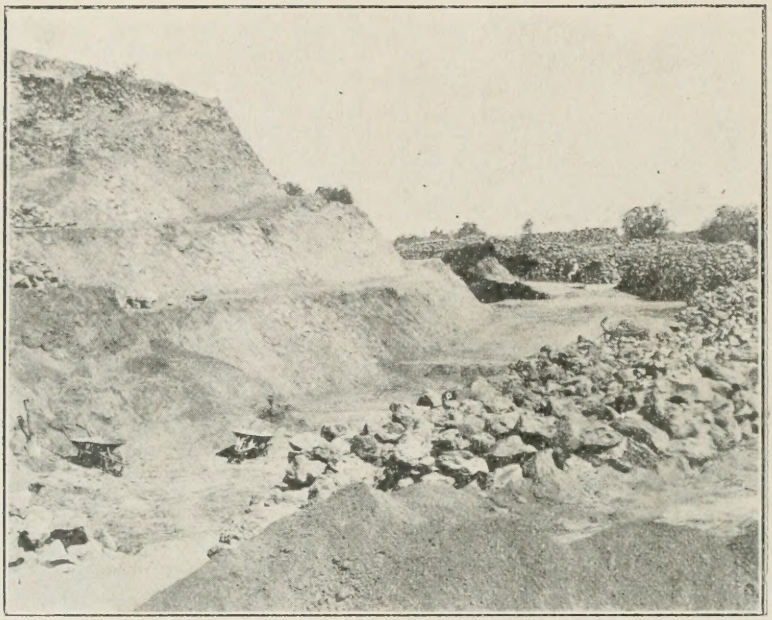
ARTISTS AND EXHIBITS

High Honors for Sandzen.

Birger Sandzen, whose gift of two magnificent paintings as well as a series of his prints and drawings to the people of New Mexico through the Museum has made him one of the many benefactors of the Museum, was given the chief award at the recent exhibition of the Philadelphia Water Color Society. The Brooklyn Museum recently purchased his "Creek at Moonrise" which was exhibited in Santa Fe by the artist. Mr. Sandzen has visited several times in Santa Fe and his etchings and prints of such subjects as "San Miguel's," "Gran Quivira" and other New Mexico themes, have enriched the Museum and through it the State, at the same time advertising its attractions throughout the World.

Walter Ufer to the Fore.

The Federation of Arts Magazine in its December number has as its leading feature a biographical sketch and critique o the work of Walt e Ufer, illustrated with quite a number of half tone reproductions of Mr. Ufer's newest canvases. The article is by Mrs. Barry, chairman of the art committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs. Mr. Ufer, who is an ex-president of the Taos Society of Artists, and who has won the leading honors in exhibitions in New York City, Chicago, Pittsburg, Washington, and elsewhere, was in Santa Fe early in January on his way east, In addition to his one man show which is being acclaimed by eastern critics, he also has canvases with the annual Taos circuit exhibit and in the leading winter exhibits of the east. The International Studio will shortly print a review of his work with colored illustrations. Miss Leila Mechlin, editor, has kindly offered to mail a copy of the Federation Arts Magazine with the Ufer article to each of the hundreds of members of the New Mexico Archaeological Society and is being sent the mailing list of El Palacio for that purpose.



CUICUILCO. THE OLDEST TEMPLE YET UNCOVERED IN NORTH AMERICA

Photographed by Dr. Byron Cummings

IN THE FIELD

Oldest Temple in America.

El Palacio is privileged to print a photograph of the ruins of what is probably the oldest temple in Mexico, if not in America. The photograph is by Dr. Byron Cummings, who has the honor of excavating and exploring the ruin. Dr. Cummings is a member of the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute and for years has been a research worker in American Archaeology. As dean of the University of Arizona, he founded and is in charge of the Museum of Arizona at Tucson and has been the official head of the state's archaeological work. He writes from Quinta Margarita, San Fernando, Tlalpam, Federal District, Mexico, where he spent the fall and early winter in further study of the ancient ruin whose exploration is probably the most notable piece of archaeological work on this Continent in the past year, that Dr. Manuel Gamio, director of Archaeology for the Republic of Mexico, found it impracticable to obtain a leave of absence from his government which attaches much importance to the archaeological work prosecuted under its auspices. Dr. Gamio had planned to attend the meetings of the Archaeological Institute at New Haven and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Boston. Dr. Cummings expects to return to Tucson at the end of this month and will lecture in El Paso on January 24th or 25th on his epoch-making discoveries in Mexico. His lecture will be under the auspices of the Southwestern Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

An Unexplored Area of the Southwest.

Earl H. Morris, of San Juan County, New Mexico, formerly with the School of American Research at Santa Fe, contributes to "Natural History" for December, an illustrated account of an exploration tour over a new route to the Rainbow Natural Bridge. The country traversed lies in Northern Arizona and Southern Utah and is included in the great archaeological area marking the corner in which the four states of New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona and Utah join. As said by Mr. Morris in his introduction:

"The region is a vast plateau furrowed by hundreds of miles of labyrinthian canons at every turn of which the traveler may expect new and pleasing vistas to unfold before his eyes and will seldom be disappointed. The magnificent desolation which is the dominant tone of the scenery, weaves round the wayfarer an enchantment which ever calls him back to tread again the old trails and make conquests of the new." He concludes his intensely interesting article with: "We had been out eighteen days without illness, accident or disagreement; we had ridden on horseback fully 400 miles, and had charted and named canyons, prehistoric ruins, and landmarks not indicated on existing maps; we had taken probably the most complete photographic record of the Rainbow Bridge which has been made up to the present, and from the crest of Comb Ridge we were once more in sight of the elder trees at Kayenta." Mr. Morris is one of the group of young men who received their early training under Director Edgar L. Hewett in connection with the Museum of New Mexico, and who are making a fine name for themselves in the scientific world.

MUSEUM EVENTS

Inaugural Reception at the Museum.

The outstanding popular event of the inauguration of Governor James F. Hinkle took place in the art galleries of the Museum on the afternoon of New Year's Day. It was a reception to which neither admission cards nor price of admission were required and which was attended by several times as many people as attended the other events of the Day. It was a democratic affair in the generic sense of the word and brought together as representative an assemblage of people of New Mexico and their guests as ever characterizes a public event. Federal, state and local officials took part. New Mexico citizens of Spanish and other descent, Indians, church dignitaries and representatives of all the churches, famous writers, artists and scientists, heads of various state and local educational and other institutions, streamed past Governor and Mrs. Hinkle and the others in the receiving line, to offer their felicitations and exchange pleasantries. An orchestra played at the entrance of the St. Francis Auditorium. Poinsettas and other decorations arranged by the committee headed by Mrs. Levi A. Hughes, president of the Woman's Board, still further brought out the brilliancy and beauty of the inaugural art exhibit.

El Nino Perdido.

In pursuance of its policy to foster the early Spanish folklore of this section, the Museum of New Mexico on Wednesday evening, January 10, gave its assistance and granted the use of the St. Francis Auditorium, for the rendition of El Nino Perdido, an old folk play dramatizing the event recorded in Luke's Gospel, 2:41–51. Los Pastores and the Guadalupe Play have been rendered from time to time at the Museum, it was the first time in 25 years that El Nino Perdido has been given in Santa Fe. It was staged by local Spanish-speaking players under the direction of two residents of Tres Piedras. The Museum has secured a copy of the manuscript which gives the local version of the play which harks back to the days of the mystery and miracle plays of the middle ages. The music, also transcribed, is of a Gregorian type, in a minor key thruout.

A New History of New Mexico.

The American Historical Association has arranged with Dr. Coen of the University of New Mexico, for the compilation and writing of a new history of New Mexico which will embody all the information regarding the early history of the state which has been discovered in recent years in the archives of Spain and Mexico, as well as the information secured by the research work of such institutions as the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Research. The history will at the same time cover the most recent phases of development.

It is to be in three volumes of about a hundred thousand words each and will be richly illustrated and beautifully printed. It will take about a year to put it through the press and will be of a series of state histories of which Dr. Herbert Bolton, the noten Southwestern historian, is to write that on California.

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

Bequest to Herron Institute.

That the establishment of Museums and art galleries attracts many gifts which otherwise might not be made to the people, is again emphasized by the bequest of $20,000 to the John Herron Art Institute of Indianapolis made n t he will of the late Mrs. Sweetser.

Top Price for Etching.

The Museum is very proud of two fine etchings, one a Rembrandt, loaned by Ex-Gov. Herbert J. Hagerman. In what high esteem a Rembrandt etching is held by art connoisseurs may be gauged from the fact that Arthur H. Harlow and Company have just brought to the United States a copy of "Christ Healing the Sick" for which they paid $20,000. Through the Museum, Ex-Governor Hagerman is enabled to share his treasure with all of the people of New Mexico and their visitors, incidentally giving the State the reputation of being a cultured and art loving commonwealth. This in itself is an inducement to many well-to-do people to visit and spend their time in the state, incidentally expending of their means and perhaps, investing in business and development enterprises.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Santa F e Society:

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